

Building on the State fair ground, where sessions were held. Principal sponsors were the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce.

Training and Retraining of Skilled Manpower—The Kennedy Plan and a Timely Editorial in the Machinist

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1961

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, to those of us from highly industrialized areas of the country, particularly areas which were hard hit by unemployment in recent recessions, the President's address here on Thursday touched on a point extremely important to the future of our economy—the plan he referred to as the manpower development and training program.

After discussing the persistent pattern of unemployment, even during a period of recovery, which makes such unemployment "intolerable to a free economy", the President cited the new program he is going to recommend to Congress and said:

Its purpose would be to train, or retrain several hundred thousand workers in new occupational skills over a 4-year period, in order to replace those skills made obsolete by automation and industrial change with the new skills which new processes demand. Supplementing current public and private training and education programs, such a measure, including subsistence and relocation allowances for the long-term unemployed, is a positive answer to the challenge of technology.

DEPRESSED AREAS ACT PROVIDES FOR RETRAINING PROGRAMS

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important provisions of the Depressed Areas Act—the Area Development Act, to use the formal title—called for an extensive program of retraining in new skills for those unemployed as a result of technological change or other causes in the areas of substantial and persistent labor surplus. As a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, I supported it. It was a good step forward. Now the President's proposal, as outlined to us in his speech Thursday, would expand this idea to help the long-term unemployed wherever they live. This is a tremendously useful idea, and one which I also support.

EDITORIAL FROM THE MACHINIST

Consequently, Mr. Speaker, I read with great interest a very timely editorial appearing in the issue of May 25, 1961, of the newspaper, the Machinist, one of the best labor union newspapers published in this country, and speaking for one of the most progressive and outstanding unions in the Nation, the International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO.

This editorial points up the great need for expansion of the apprenticeship training program for machinists. Last year, it points out, only 2,779 new ma-

chinist apprentices were started on approved training programs, whereas many times that number of journeyman machinists died or retired in the same period. So, as it has for a decade, the Nation's supply of all-around journeyman machinists has dwindled.

As the editorial points out, machine operators doing a specialized job may lose out to automation or changing technology, but a trained machinist is never obsolete. I urge the officials who will work on the new Government-sponsored retraining programs to read this editorial and follow up on the useful idea it proposes, as follows:

MACHINISTS

More than 2 million young men and women will be graduating from high school next month. Many of them will be hunting their first job. Some will want to learn a trade.

The tragedy is that opportunities for apprentice training this year are few and far between. At a time when everyone agrees that we need more skills, the decline of apprentice training in industry approaches a national scandal.

Last year, for example, only 2,779 new machinist apprentices were taken on in joint labor-management programs approved by the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Many times that number of journeymen died or retired last year. Once again, as it has every year for the past decade, the Nation's supply of all-around journeymen machinists dwindled.

Some people who have never seen a shop mistakenly believe that a machinist can be trained in a few weeks or a few months. They confuse the machinist with machine operators or specialists. A man can be trained in a few months to perform one job or operate one type of machine.

The trouble in these times is that the specialist is no sooner trained than his work is automated and his limited skill becomes obsolete.

A journeyman machinist, on the other hand, is an all-around craftsman who has learned his trade in 4 years of on-the-job training. He learns to operate every type of machine in the shop. He learns layout work and maintenance and, in some instances, cutting and welding. In addition, the machinist apprentice must take classroom instruction in mathematics, metallurgy, blueprint reading, and related subjects.

The American people have generally accepted the need for scientists to develop new ideas. We generally understand the need for engineers to adapt the new ideas to practical use. Some don't yet realize that we still need a third man, the all-around journeyman, who can take that blueprint and cold, unformed metal and machine it to a ten-thousandth or to no tolerance at all. It takes journeymen to make the experimental models and then to set up the production jobs.

So far no committee of Congress, no Department of Government has shown more than a casual interest in this problem. It's an old frontier that cries for a new priority.

Longer Whip for Union Bosses

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD B. MCSWEEN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1961

Mr. MCSWEEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Rec-

ORD, I include the following newspaper clipping from the Daily Town-Talk of Alexandria, La., April 6, 1961:

LONGER WHIP FOR UNION BOSSES

Let's take a look at a common situs.

This is a phrase that will affect the way every American homeowner lives.

Just associate common situs with featherbedding—that's feathering your own bed at the expense of others.

The AFL-CIO building and construction trades department is all in favor of featherbedding, product boycott, and legalization of common situs picketing.

Ironically, the first victims of the labor bosses' efforts will be the rank-and-file members of the very unions who are now being so sadly misrepresented on Capitol Hill.

Another victim, of course, is the country, which can suffer from unwarranted tieups at military and missile bases.

More than 3,000 representatives of 18 building unions assaulted Washington last week to pressure Congressmen to support a bill by Representative FRANK THOMPSON, Jr., Democrat, of New Jersey. This measure would provide the unionists with a Federal license to tie up, at will, every construction and homebuilding job in the country.

The Thompson bill would legalize common situs picketing. It would repeal the laws that now prohibit secondary boycotts. Picketing by a single striking union would idle all other union workers on the job. Last year a strike by a single union almost tied up operations at Cape Canaveral, even though it was illegal. Under the Thompson bill it would be legal after 10 days' notice.

Besides giving construction unions the right to clobber innocent contractors with whom they have no quarrel, the Thompson proposal also would do these things:

Encourage the growth of featherbedding and unconscionable increase in construction costs.

Permit a jurisdictional dispute with another union to shut down entire projects.

Plainly, Representative Thompson has fashioned a club with which the construction unions can beat back their fellow citizens' ears. And plainly no prospective homeowner should need a blueprint to show him where he will get off.

It is time for congressional spines to stiffen.

Support for Proposed Freedom Commission and Freedom Academy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 1, 1961

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, there is now pending in the Committee on Foreign Relations a bill to create a Freedom Commission and a Freedom Academy to assist in the global struggle against international communism. A similar bill passed the Senate in the 86th Congress but was never acted upon in the other body.

Recently Dr. Harry J. Carman, the chairman of the American Liberal Association, supported the bill because of the "vital importance of increasing our knowledge of Communist aims and their methods." I know that Dr. Carman's comments will be of interest to many Members and I therefore ask unanimous consent that his letter to the editor of the Courier-Journal in Louisville, Ky.,

be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, Apr. 27, 1961]

A FREEDOM ACADEMY

The American Liberal Association, 241 East 48th Street, New York, supports a bill introduced in Congress for the establishment of a Freedom Academy to develop the science of cold war strategy in the psychological warfare which the international Communist conspiracy is waging against the free world. The Freedom Academy will provide instruction for public officials, private citizens, and foreign students in the nature of the global struggle between freedom and communism. As we are providing training in other scientific pursuits to keep up with the progress being made by the Communists, so we must train individuals in the science of political warfare as the Communists have been doing for years in the Soviet Union and the satellite states.

This bill is sponsored in the Senate by both Republicans and Democrats, both conservatives and liberals, including Senators BUTLER of Maryland, CASE of New Jersey, DODD of Connecticut, DOUGLAS of Illinois, FONG of Hawaii, GOLDWATER of Arizona, HICKENLOOPER of Iowa, KEATING of New York, MILLER of Iowa, MUNDT of South Dakota, PROXMIRE of Wisconsin, and SMATHERS of Florida. The proposal deserves the enthusiastic support of every citizen who recognizes the vital importance of increasing our knowledge of Communist aims and their methods.

HARRY J. CARMAN,
Chairman.

NEW YORK.

Reorganization Plans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 1, 1961

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a radio broadcast by the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] over 16 Maryland radio stations on May 18, 1961, dealing with certain reorganization plans submitted to Congress by President Kennedy within the past couple of weeks.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RADIO BROADCAST BY U.S. SENATOR J. GLENN BEALL, OF MARYLAND, OVER 16 MARYLAND RADIO STATIONS—BROADCAST TAPED AND MAILED MAY 18, 1961

Something has come up which seems to me to be a very serious matter—for it could endanger the "checks and balances" provided by the wise men who established our Government.

I refer to the reorganization plans submitted to Congress by President Kennedy within the past couple of weeks.

As you perhaps know, the procedure on any reorganization plans is simply this: the

President draws up a plan and sends it to Congress; if neither the House nor the Senate acts within 60 days, the plan becomes effective. But, either House can knock it down by passing a resolution to do so. I hope the reorganization plans, recently submitted, will be rejected. I will explain my reason.

The four reorganization plans have to do with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Federal Trade Commission. The four plans are essentially identical. The four agencies involved were created by the Congress as independent agencies—to do certain needed jobs—free from pressures—free from political pressures, and free from White House pressures.

In keeping with this, we, the Congress, provided that members of these commissions were to be selected from both the parties—on a fairly even basis.

I feel that these four reorganization plans could lead away from the independence intended for these commissions—and could, in fact, give the White House virtual control over them.

When I tell you what each of the plans provides, you will see what I mean. Each plan provides, first, that functions of the Commission "with respect to hearing, determining, ordering, certifying, reporting, or otherwise acting as to work, business, or matter (that covers everything) may be delegated by the Chairman to an individual Commissioner, or, if the Chairman wishes, to an employee; each plan provides, second, that the action of the person delegated by the Chairman be deemed to be the action of the Commission; and, third, that the right to review the action can be established only by a formal vote of the members of the Commission. (Now, we, here in Washington, have found out how a Chairman can ward off a final vote on practically anything.)

In the case of the FCC, which has control over all radio and television broadcasting, it would take at least three Commissioners—in a formal meeting called by the Chairman—to get a review of some employee's decision in a case. If no review is ordered, by the required vote, then the action of the person delegated by the Chairman becomes law. In my opinion, that's putting too much power in the hands of a Commission Chairman—who is accountable to the White House.

I believe such a reorganization plan would mean endless trouble for the broadcasting industry.

The industries controlled by the other three Commissions are likewise endangered.

Now, of course no one should object to the streamlining of the work of the busy commissions—but surely a way can be found to do this without jeopardizing the rights of the public, hamstringing legitimate business, and building up too much power in the White House. I want to see the independent agencies stay independent—not start getting their orders from the President, whenever he may be.

I go along 100 percent with the Democratic Party platform of 1960 where it says: "The Democratic Party condemns the usurpation by the Executive of the powers and functions of any of the independent agencies and pledges the restoration of the independence of such agencies and the protection of their integrity of action."

There you are.

It's not a partisan matter. We must guard well against building up dictatorial power in the White House. That's why I object to the four reorganization plans submitted by President Kennedy.

Remarks of Bruno E. Prevost, Boy Scouts of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1961

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following excellent address delivered by Council President Bruno E. Prevost of the North Essex Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, at the recognition party held on April 27, 1961, at the Andover Country Club, Andover, Mass.

Mr. Prevost, an outstanding citizen, is a civil and electrical engineer and in charge of operations and vice president of the J. W. Bolten Co., at Lawrence, Mass., a very successful business establishment located in that city.

He was at one time scoutmaster, a neighborhood commissioner vice president, and now president of that very active and energetic council. Mr. Prevost has been most active in the construction of Camp Onway, a summer camp for the Boy Scouts at Raymond, N.H., and year after year has constructed additional facilities and enlarged this camp site for the boys.

The address follows:

ADDRESS BY BRUNO E. PREVOST

It is fitting that we should honor and recognize outstanding work done by those who give so generously of their time, effort, interest, and support of the scouting organization. We are appreciative, of course, of everyone's work and help but time will not permit us to go through the entire roster. Our recognition, therefore, must be restricted to those who have that extra something, that spark over and above the normal requirements which leads themselves and others to greater achievements. It is a thrilling and exciting moment for the recipients, and a warm feeling of pride for those who worked and planned for this wonderful affair tonight. And it is a special privilege to offer my sincere congratulations to those honored, and to bring to all of you a message of hope, courage, and the promise of hard work ahead to fulfill our plans, immediate and long range, for the future.

In years past we have heard much about juvenile problems so that now, too many of our citizens are prone to think that our youth of today are constantly in mischief and running afoul of the law. While you and I are not so foolish as to believe that a problem does not exist, to some extent, along these lines in certain unfavorable areas, I believe that it is time we stressed a new angle of worthwhile proportions, one I like, as recently introduced by a young man, honored by our country's President, for its appeal. It is called juvenile decency.

There are many of our boys, and girls, too, who are making outstanding contributions today in their various activities, and not the least of these are members of the Boy Scouts of America. This is not surprising since the scouting organization has been built upon and continues to grow upon the concepts of decency and the finer things of life. But we need to educate the general public of the influence of the scouting organization, by getting on the band wagon and literally shouting to the world of the inherent good